

THE RIO NEWS.

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Botafogo.**HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO**A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of August. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—Another ministerial crisis is anticipated in Chili.

—The last census of Chili gives that country a population of 3,111,085 inhabitants.

—From Santiago it is telegraphed that the officers and chiefs implicated in the arsenal frauds in Chili will be suspended. And will this be their only punishment?

—It is reported from Tacna that various Chilean officers have been insulted and stoned there while visiting a sugar estate on the Peruvian frontier. The hotel-keepers are also refusing to entertain them.

—A French-Belgian syndicate is said to have offered to open four diagonal avenues in Lima, Peru, 32 metres wide and with five-story edifices on each side, at a cost of about a thousand millions francs.

—The Santiago press affirms that there will be an adjournment of the Pan American congress, which it characterizes as a victory for Chilean diplomacy. But what has Chili to gain by such an adjournment?

—The Chilean minister at Sucre has presented a note to the Bolivian government, denying that Bolivia has any right to a port on the Pacific coast inasmuch as Chili has a right to the section of coast in question by virtue of her victory in 1879. Chili evidently does not understand her opportunity, for she is driving Bolivia into an alliance with Peru and Argentina.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 28th ult. says that it is now known that a conspiracy existed for the assassination of President Cuestas and Vice-President Battle y Ornelas on the 25th.

—The Southern Cross hears that the British remount commission will remain for some time in Argentina, with the object of purchasing horses for South Africa and other countries.

—The Santa Fé provincial government (Argentina) has decided to send five young men to the United States to learn farming with the view of returning as professors of the same to this country.

—The Southern Cross of August 24 says that 1,400,000 frozen wethers have been shipped to England during the last seven months, and at present the freezing establishments are hard at work day and night.

—The Argentines have helped to defeat the Boers and crush the independence of the two Boer republics during the last ten months, by selling to the British government 24,000 horses at £ 6 a head, or an aggregate of £ 144,000.

—A café after the style of those existing in Rio de Janeiro has been established at Buenos Aires. We very much doubt whether it can be made sufficiently popular to insure success. The Argentines will find ceaseless gossip over black coffee rather slow.

—A telegram of the 24th says the police of Comloha, Argentina, have discovered an anarchist conspiracy to burn the churches and convents of that city and to destroy the printing office of the *Diario Catolico*. It is probably nothing worse than an effort to explode the prevailing sensation.—We learn from Buenos Aires that Miss Eames, the present matron of the British Hospital there, resigns her position there on the 31st inst., and Nurse Miller has been appointed acting matron. The committee of management propose to make some fitting acknowledgment of the services which Miss Eames has rendered to the hospital. *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 19.—The Rosario correspondent of the *Southern Cross* complains of the arbitrary and illegal retention in military service of the last conscription. They were to serve for a period of three months, and were entitled to their discharge last month, but the authorities have decided to keep them until the end of the year. These abuses of authority will some day lead to serious trouble.—A Rio Janeiro telegram says that Mr. Thompson, the manager of the London and River Plate Bank, has been much congratulated on his escape from an assault by a group of excited individuals. No further explanation is vouchsafed of the incident in question. *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 23. [We are quite in the dark about the affair, also, but when we catch that imaginative reporter we'll see if he can explain the matter.]

—According to a London exchange samples of Argentine wool subjected to experiments in scouring and dyeing with samples of similar wools from New Zealand, gave very unsatisfactory results because of the injurious substances used in Argentine sheep clips. The dyeing gave a very bad result, being uneven in shade, mottled, not true to shade, and of wash colors. The cause of this is ascribed to the use of lime and sulphur in the sheep clips.

—Advices from Concepcion del Uruguay say that the foot-and-mouth disease is still prevalent amongst the herds there but that it has lost a good deal of the virulence which characterized it when it first broke out. The official report as to the disease is that it has almost disappeared from the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé and Cordoba, and that the official decree as to its total disappearance is only withheld until it can be positively asserted that it no longer exists in the country. *Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 24.—The mails by the *Lusitania*, which arrived on Thursday morning, already several days late, were not delivered by the P.O. until between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The delay was scandalous—but we are tired of protesting. If Uruguay still has so little idea of the requirements and notions of civilised life as to think that the prompt delivery of mails is of no importance, there is no more to be said in the matter, but it need not be surprised if it finds itself classed among the backward nations of the earth. *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 23. [It is so classed, and also, which is still worse, among the hopelessly unprogressive nations of the world. *Ed. News.*]—The ladies of Argentina have invited the wife of the President of Brazil to accompany her husband when he shall come to be the guest of this nation. This is a graceful and fitting act. It would be distinct gain to social ethics if the women were to more frequently accompany their sons and husbands in festivities. There is no reason why they should not, and many why they should. We were struck with the incongruity of our present custom when at the General Roca banquet given by commerce, the ladies were permitted to occupy the boxes and to listen to the speeches but could only look on while the animals were feeling. They should have been at the tables beside their brothers. Some day we shall have advanced far enough in civilization to do this. *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 28th ult. says that early in September quarantine will be suspended on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro and Santos, and that all ships carrying Argentine doctors will have their immediate admission to Argentine ports. This is fine, of course, to the anticipated visit of President Campos Siles and his retinue. We are glad to see the quarantine abolished, even for the moment, but at the same time we should like to say that in the true republic the humblest citizen is entitled to just the same consideration in such matters as the highest official. To impose quarantines on the common traveler and merchant, and then suspend them in favor of a few officials and influential personages, is not only unjust, but it is essentially unreplicable.

—The wife of the Brazilian President Dr. Campos Siles has decided to accept the invitation of a group of Argentine ladies to accompany her husband on his approaching visit to Buenos Aires, and presumably to Montevideo likewise. The presence of a lady at the functions likely to ensue will be a new departure in this part of the world, where, for some reason, ladies seem to be excluded from all participation in public events. In nearly every other part of the world, we need hardly say, their presence has long been an established custom. *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 23. [The invitation was one which the estimable wife of our President could not fail to appreciate and accept, and we trust that she will enjoy the visit. She is accustomed to accompany her husband wherever it is possible.]—The Corrozo colony in Cordoba asks Minister Cist to irrigate it at national expense. The colony consists of 7000 hectares of land of which 2000 are under cultivation. The colonists have lost the fruits of their labour for many years. The population consists of 3500 persons. This year's crop amounted to one and a half million litres of wine, 15,000 quintales of wheat, 14,000 of maize, 6,000 mulberry plants and other minor crops. It has two churches and 5 schools with 500 children. If its public works are carried out by the national government, when it is the duty of the Cordeboese government to use the taxes in works, the national government should take over its government and taxation too. "No song, no supper would be a good motto for the treasury to adopt with regard to provincial governments." *Buenos Aires Herald*.—Contrary to what we stated in our last, it is now asserted that the wife of the Brazilian President has declined the invitation to accompany her husband in his visit to the River Plate. The Buenos Aires papers, says a telegram thence, applaud her resolution, considering that the act would have been contrary to the republican and democratic system!!! This is utter nonsense. In almost every part of the civilised world ladies participate largely in all public functions and celebrations, and especially in the exchange of interstitial courtesies and hospitalities and fetes, and if they are still excluded from that participation in the River Plate, it is not on account of republicanism, which is nothing whatever to do with the matter, but on account of an absurd and senseless tradition and an inferior degree of culture. The festival is lost, not gained, by the absence of the gentle sex. *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 24.—THE QUARANTINE PLACER.—According to a telegram from Rio Janeiro, the conferences held there between representatives of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay have resulted in an agreement for the suppression of the quarantines that have been such a plague in recent years, substituting an elaborate disinfection of vessels both on their arrival and on their departure, for which purpose a special sanitary corps will be instituted. This sounds like excellent news, but we await further details. *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 22.[That's right, neighbor. It is much better to wait. And then, too, we shall want to know something about those elaborate disinfections. Perhaps they will be almost as vexatious as the quarantines. When dealing with harpies it is impolitic to expect relief because they have changed the mode of attack. *Ed. News.*]

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Your truly,
J. DE B.

THE MONEY POSITION.

The Bank of England has fortunately changed its attitude towards the gold market, but whether or not the change has been made in time to prevent great stringency has yet to be seen. Until this week the Bank declined to give any facilities for the import of gold, although such facilities would have attracted gold; this week not only has it given facilities by offering to make free advances against gold shipped for periods covering the time of transit, but it has also advanced its buying price for bar gold by 1/2d. to 7/8d. and its price for American eagles by 1/4d., and its price for French and German gold coin by 1/2d. all to 7/8d. Further, the chancellor of the exchequer has agreed to place £5,000,000 out of the £10,000,000 of the exchequer bonds offered on Saturday last with American bankers. From a policy of refusing facilities for the import of gold, the Bank, with the assistance of the chancellor of the exchequer, has now given unusual inducements in the form of free loans, an increased price for gold, and the offer to American bankers of an unusual good investment for their surplus funds. Further, by borrowing largely it has raised the rate of interest in the outside market to a fairly attractive figure. We welcome the change, but we wish that it had been made two months ago—we might say 12 months ago—for had the Bank been willing to give at all times during the past 12 months free advances against gold imports, we should possibly have been spared the unpleasant squeeze in the money market at the end of December last. The British government loan for £30,000,000 which the Bank is selling at a discount, and the chancellor of the exchequer would not be obliged to accept an offer made by the leading Anglo-American houses in London to place half the issue in the United States on the terms which he had decided to offer it here.

On the other hand, we must recognise the assistance afforded to the London market by American bankers, and especially the admirable manner in which the secretary of the American treasury has helped the money markets of the United States, and indirectly of this country, during the trying times of the past 12 months, when the stoppage of the usual gold supplies from South Africa has dislocated our market. It would, however, have been better for the Bank of England to have adopted a liberal policy with regard to gold imports, and to have gradually secured too much rather than too little gold during a period when the nation was at war, and when the imperial government was under the necessity of borrowing a very large sum of money. As the bank has not hitherto given the necessary facilities, and has not secured the gold required, its present action is hardly more to be commended. It now recognises the wisdom of granting such facilities, and has apparently thrown over the doctrine that is the only desirable way of attracting gold is to raise the official minimum. — *The Statist*, London, Aug. 11.

ROMANIAN JEWS.

The Vienna correspondent (Dr. Johannes Horowitz) of the *New York Times*, writing under date of June 30th last, thus describes the pitiable condition of the Roumanian Jews, from which it will be seen that we need not go to China to find barbarian outrages:

A pitiable sight was witnessed on the quay, in the Prater, for some days this week. A party of emigrant Roumanian Jews had managed to pay their fares by the Danube steamer so far, but then were absolutely destitute. On being questioned as to the reason of their voluntary exile they related that it was caused by the bitter persecution Jews are subject to in Roumania. The nearly all cases they are excluded from the rights of citizens; in the higher callings they are boycotted and cannot earn a living; no employer is permitted to have more than twenty-five per cent. of Jews among his hands; Jewish shops are shunned by the Gentiles; an inoffensive Jew walking across the street in broad daylight may be mercilessly beaten, and yet he has no redress; in the country, they declared, a Jew is hardly sure of his life. Matters have recently become worse, owing to last year's bad harvest, and so the Jews scrape together a trifle, organize themselves into companies, and then leave the country in which generations of their ancestors lived. In many cases, for the one at first referred to is only a typical one, the men tramp the whole distance to Vienna, but send the women and children by boat or rail. The distress among them is direful. The people living near the quay are themselves very poor, but still they did what they could to relieve the most pressing needs of these unfortunates, who had no protection from the weather till a humane captain obtained permission to shelter them on board a tug. After some days money enough to send them to Nu-

renberg was collected. Some of the emigrating Roumanian Jews go to Asia Minor, or Cyprus, but many hope in Canada to earn their living. Some of them are educated men, even doctors, some speaking perhaps three languages. So strong is the anti-Semitic movement in Roumania that one of the ministers has publicly declared his adherence to it.

MEANING OF CHINESE NAMES.

The mysterious names appearing in the Chinese dispatches become familiar enough when translated, thus: Tung means east; si west; nan, south; pei, north; while tsin, kin, or king, stands for capital or metropolis, as in Peking (northern capital) and Nanking (southern capital). Tien means heaven, so Tien-Tsin signifies heavenly metropolis. Ho or king means river, so Pei-ho is north river; Si-king, west river; Che-mus seven, so Che-king is seven rivers. Shan is mountain and Shu a lung east, mountain, and Shan-shi, west mountain. Hsi is white, and Pai-shan, white mountain. Hsi is sea, and Kwan-shan, gate of the sea, and Shu-shan, mountain and sea-gate. Shang is a city, and Shing hai, city by the sea. Hoang is yellow; Hoang-ho, Yellow river, and Hoang hai, Yellow sea.

Yang means ocean and tse, son; hence, the Yang-tse river is son of the ocean, and Kien-tse son of heaven (the Emperor). Ku or kow is a mouth or pass, and Ta, big or great, so Ta-ku means big mouth (of Peking), while Nan-kow stands for south pass (from Mongolia), Ku is a lake; ling, a hill; hsing, a village; hsien, a local district. Fu is a prefecture; tai, a governor; tao, a circuit or group of administrative departments; so tao-tai is a governor of a circuit, and fu tai is a governor of a prefecture. Chao or kiao is a bridge; li, a Chinese mile; pa, eight, and thus Pa-li-kiao is the eight-mile bridge. Cho or chow is a depot or stopping place; hence Tung chow, eastern depot (of Peking). Shen is province, and Shen-shi is the western province.

Xamen is a police station or official residence, and hui, a secret society, or club. Tsing means pure or clear, so Tsing-king is clear river, while Ta-Tsing means great pure (in name of present dynasty), and kwo being a kingdom or empire, Ta-Tsing Kwo signifies the empire of the great pure (China). Ta-Mei-Ku is the name applied by the Chinese to the United States, and means great America. — *Leslie's Weekly*.

EVIDENCES OF AMERICAN INGENUITY.

"Inventious have so reduced the cost of production that there is more propriety in saying that we manufacture wheat than in saying that we raise it," says a writer in *Cassier's Magazine*. "Indeed, there is scarcely a thing done on a farm today in which patented machinery does not perform the greater part of the labor. The grain is sowed, cut, bound, threshed, cleaned, sacked, stored and transported by machinery, while the mow cut, the tedder spreads, the horse rake gathers, the hayloft loader and the carrier unhooks the hay. The potatoes are planted and dug by patented machines or implements, and even the hogs are slaughtered and the chickens hatched by machinery. In the household we have the sewing machine, the washing machine and wringer, the egg beater, the untine grater, the meat grinder, the potato shredder and countless other implements, all the result of the patent system. In fact, one can not touch a thing in the factory, on the farm, in the office, or in the household that does not bear the impress of patented invention. Without the patent system these inventions would probably not have existed. Today all Europe is alarmed at American progress in that line, and her public men and press everywhere agree that America's wonderful growth is due to her patent system."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Those who have read and thoroughly digested the tremendously long programme which our hospitable mayor has drawn up for the reception of the Brazilian President in October are now laying long odds that one of two things must happen: either half the items in the jollifications must be eliminated, or the unfortunate Brazilian ruler will be killed with kindness. His liver could not possibly withstand the effects of all the banquets provided for him; the numerous bills will tax his light fantastic-toe powers to the utmost, and his whole system will collapse under the overpowering task of attending all the receptions, "spaceous" visits to factories, etc., etc. This excess of hospitality is thoroughly racy of this impetuous and unreflective soil, and will utterly weary the honored guest, if it does not kill him outright. — *Buenos Aires Standard*.

—The Argentine law with regard to trade-marks and patents is conceived in a liberal spirit and on the whole works pretty well. Trade-marks of any nationality may be registered, and not only so, but a foreign mark will take precedence of the same mark in Argentina, if previously registered. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Argentine minister of foreign affairs should have been requested to approach the Brazilian government, which does not recognize the same international rights, except with nations who have an express agreement on the subject. It is not, of course, to be expected that the Brazilian government should alter its views even if these should not be very enlightened, in deference to representations made by this country; but it is quite fair to expect it to make with this country an agreement similar

to those which it has made with other most favoured nations. — *Review*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 25.

—The time is coming when South American statesmen will have to agree in casting aside such petty trifling and with wisdom and true patriotism face the real problems which even now are clamouring for solution. The press circles of Buenos Aires, Lima, Santiago, La Paz, Montevideo, Asuncion, Rio de Janeiro, and of every other South American capital ought to work for a better feeling between the Latin American peoples. South American diplomacy ought to try and recognize that Latin American solidarity is the goal towards which its efforts should be directed. Those who have the ear of the public, no matter in what walk of life, ought to plead and strive earnestly for South American confraternity. The common ties, the common interests, the common hopes, the common dangers of South American democracy should be preached from pulpits as well as from platform, from the columns of the press, in the schools and universities, in every centre of intellectual or social effort, in every direction where public opinion may be moulded or guided. Not in barking and snapping at one another, and in purchasing arms for mutual defiance are we to progress and weather the storms which, in all human probability, the 20th century will bring upon us. Let us realize that, as in the heroic days of the independence, we must stand shoulder to shoulder in the years that are coming. Let us cast our mutual jealousies to the winds and recognize that we must swim or sink together. — *Southern Cross*.

Mr. W. W. ROCKHILL, the special envoy of the United States to China, appointed immediately after news was received of the massacre of the foreign diplomats in Peking, is a well-known traveller in Central Asia and one of the greatest of living authorities on Tibet. He is an excellent Chinese scholar and a charming man—a specimen of one of the best types of the cultivated and travelled American. He was at one time attached to the United States Legation at Peking, and after more than one remarkable journey through Tibet returned to the United States. He has for some years past been at the head of the Bureau of American Republics, which publishes every year an immense mass of geographical and statistical information with reference to the republics of South and Central America.

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SCHNEIDER,

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

Aug. 26.—The military commanders in China have formed military governments at Pekin and Tientsin.—The Japanese force is said to have captured the Emperor of China.—A Tientsin telegram of the 22nd says there continue to be some thousands of Boxers in the command of Prince Ching.—The liberal press says that the shooting of Lieut. Hans Cardua at Pretoria, although necessary and unavoidable, was a detestable contingency.—A Capetown telegram says that Cardua met his death coolly and firmly. He walked steadily to the side of his open grave, sat down on a bench facing the firing squad and gave the word "Ready" himself.

Aug. 27.—It is stated that the British will proceed energetically in the Yangtze region.—The Chinese troops are deserting Pekin.—The Japanese advance has arrived at Mansu.—A train of wounded, women and children is being organized in Pekin to be sent to Tientsin under escort.—A Yokohama telegram says that Corea has sent troops to the Chinese frontier to maintain order.—A Taku telegram says the Boxers are concentrating at Nanyen to attack the allies in Pekin. Russian and Japanese cavalry have been sent against them.—A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Hamilton had defeated the Boers at Winburg, and that among the Boers captured were Commandant Olivier and his three sons.—An artillery shell began near Macleod's camp on Saturday last between the British and Boers, the latter occupying strong positions. The combat is continuing.—Lord Roberts telegraphed last evening from Belfast that fighting had extended over an area of 30 miles during the day. French had repelled the enemy at Leheny. The Boers are tenaciously resisting the advance of Buller and Pote-Carew.—Three cases of bubonic pest have been reported from Glasgow.—The railway strike in South Wales has come to an end.

Aug. 28.—Telegrams from China now accuse Prince Tuan and Yang-tai as the principal instigators of the "xenophobic" movement. (That's a very pretty word!) Don't forget it.)—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Belind station that the battle in that vicinity continues. Buller has succeeded in turning the enemy's position at Bergendal, southeast of Macleod's camp. The British forces are continuing to advance in spite of the spirited resistance of the Boers. A Pretoria telegram says the British losses have been heavy as they have fought in the open against a well-entrenched enemy.—Various Boer communiques are advancing upon Bethlehem and Sneekal.—De Wet with a small commando has suddenly appeared in the vicinity of Heilbron, Orange.—President Steyn has joined President Kruger at Barberton.—On the Gold Coast Col. Wilcox has initiated a general advance against the Ashantes at Comosse.—At Cardiff the railway operatives have refused to accept the agreement and the strike will be continued.—In Glasgow 40 families have been subjected to rigorous observation on account of the bubonic pest cases discovered there.

Aug. 29.—Various British cruisers have gone to Amoy.—Advices from Shanghai state that the imperial family has arrived at Tayuan-fou, 410 kilometres from Pekin.—Telegrams from Pekin state that the allies are moving south from that capital.—The Japanese are preparing to occupy Pao-tung-fu, southeast of Tientsin.—Up to the 18th the allies have landed 1,320 officers and 44,600 soldiers on Chinese territory.—The capture of Macleod's camp, in the Transvaal, by Gen. Buller is officially announced. His losses were 14 killed and 64 wounded. The Boers retreated north pursued by Dunderdahl's cavalry.—Three new cases of bubonic pest have appeared in Glasgow.

Aug. 30.—A telegram from Hong-Kong says that a large band of Chinese robbers have sacked the "Tartar city" at Canton.—From Shanghai it is cabled that Li-Hung-Chang has asked the Dowager Empress to appoint the viceroy of Yangtze and the two high functionaries Teling and Yang-tai to assist in the negotiations for peace.—A telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* says the Chinese were defeated at Tachien, west of Shan-tung, on August 23. The Chinese had 10,000 men and had 1,500 killed. (Such numbers imply an exaggeration.)—From South Africa it is reported that the Boers have cut the telegraph line between Winburg and Ladybrand.—A force of Boers under Colonel Thon (?) have appeared south of Johannesburg, and occupy advantageous positions.—It is said the Boers have liberated their prisoners at Nootgedacht.—Tormenting rain has fallen throughout South Africa.—The Cape parliament was opened to-day, when the premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg, declared himself in favor of imperialism and announced the annexation of Orange, Transvaal and Rhodesia.—Eleven new cases of bubonic pest were announced in Glasgow to-day. The increase in the number of cases has caused much alarm.

Aug. 31.—The *Standard* says that 700 French soldiers with six cannon landed at Shanghai on the 30th. Various London journals plead ignorance of the reply of any power to the Russian proposal to evacuate Pekin.—In South Africa, Gen. Buller has occupied Nootgedacht.—It is said that President Kruger and Botha have gone to Pilgrimage.—Lord Roberts announces the occupation of Waterval

Boden, northeast of Macleod's camp.—The British prisoners released at Nootgedacht relate that the officers were removed to Barberton.—A telegram says that 11,500 Boers (2 would not 1,500 be nearer correct?) have been sent near Chocolan, north of Ladybrand, Orange.

Sept. 1.—The Tokio correspondent of the *Times* says the Japanese troops sent to Amoy, have been ordered elsewhere, the Chinese authorities of that place undertaking to repress the disorder without foreign help.—From South Africa it is telegraphed that Col. Bethune has occupied Vrele, in northern Orange, and that Gen. Buller has arrived at Macleod's camp. The Boers are invading the Clocolan district, and Gen. De Wet and Delarey have reunited their commands and are occupying strong positions near Rustenburg.—In reprisal for the destruction of the railway near Bloemfontein by the Boers, Gen. Hunter has burned 15 farm houses near that city. (This is called "punishing.")—President Kruger has taken refuge in Pretoria.—A violent fire has destroyed the town of Mafeking. At Glasgow 13 new cases of bubonic pest were reported to-day. Besides, there are 83 persons under observation because of suspected symptoms.

France.

Aug. 26.—The Paris exposition will be closed October 5th.—*Figaro* says the letter of Admiral Seymour envisaging the bravery of the French marines has caused an excellent impression in French political circles.—The Paris correspondent of the *Journal du Commerce* sends a long resume of a favorable discussion of Brazilian affairs by *Le Temps*, in which President Campos Salles is highly praised.

Aug. 27.—A Shanghai telegram says the disorders at Hanchow were not put quashed by the Boxers, but is the result of a vast conspiracy to incite the viceroys against the Pekin government, excepting the Emperor Kwang-shan.—A battalion of Japanese engineers has landed at Taku to repair the railways destroyed by the Chinese.—At Marseilles 5,000 laborers and stevedores are on strike.—Later advices report an accord between employers and strikers.

Aug. 28.—The strike among the coal miners at Marseilles has been settled.—The closing of the Paris exposition will occur on November 5th. (A telegram of the 26th says October 5th.)—Minister Pichou telegraphs that it is possible the Boxers and Chinese soldiers will resume the offensive against Pekin.—He says the various suburbs of that capital have been transformed into mountains of ruins.

Aug. 29.—The reported closing of the Paris exposition on October 5th is denied.—A telegram from the French admiral in China says the admirals have resolved to detain Li-Hung-Chang at the Taku anchorage, as the diplomatic corps has refused to negotiate with him.

Aug. 30.—A telegram from Tientsin says that 1,000 Russian soldiers left there for Pekin on the 23rd, and 640 Germans on the 25th.—The *Gazette* says that Gen. André, minister of war, is opposed to reinstating Col. Picquet in the army.—The *Journal Officiel* to-day published the decree which lowers the import duty on tobacco to 135 francs per 100 kilos.—In view of the strike at Dinkerque, English laborers have been imported to discharge the ships in that port. Disorders are feared.

Aug. 31.—Advices from Yokohama state that five more companies of Japanese have left for Amoy.—The president of the Paris municipal council has invited the lord mayor of London to visit Paris on Sept. 23.—The *Petit Journal* says that King Leopold of Belgium intends to abdicate next year.—The *Soleil* says the czar intends to visit Berlin, Paris, Vienna and Bucharest at an early date.—*La Liberté* says that the British government is actually negotiating peace with the Transvaal (doubtful).

Sept. 1.—M. Witte, the Russian finance minister, arrived in Paris to-day.—The *Figaro* calls attention to Germany's silence in regard to China, and also to the apparent reserve among various cabinets in respect to the Chinese question.—The French torpedo boat "Bonet-Willmann" has been wrecked near Brehat island, but the crew was saved.—The Marseilles strike has ended.

United States.

Aug. 27.—Washington newspapers state that the United States will withdraw its forces from China should any power declare war against that country.—Minister Conger cables that various members of the Tsung-li-yamen are reported to be in Pekin.

Aug. 28.—A telegram received at Washington says the admirals have resolved to employ an American war vessel to carry dispatches between Taku and Chefoo.

Aug. 29.—The American government is advised that Germany refuses to recognize the powers of Li-Hung-Chang to treat for peace.

Aug. 30.—A Washington telegram says the governments of Russia and the United States have protested against the resolution of the admirals in Chinese waters to prevent Li-Hung-Chang from communicating with his own government in case he should go to Taku, a resolution taken before receiving instructions from the dean of the diplomatic corps at Pekin.

Aug. 31.—The New York *Herald* says that five powers have accepted the Russian proposal to evacuate Pekin. The Germans think

such a step would render futile the mission of Count von Waldersee.—The Emperor William and President McKinley exchanged congratulations to-day on the opening of the direct German cable, from Emden, Hanover, to New York.

Italy.

Aug. 27.—The *Osservatore* publishes a papal circular to the Catholic governments reaffirming the rights of the Church's temporal power and protesting against the occupation of Rome. The Pope says he will never renounce his rights to the papal territory and calls upon Catholic powers to recognize Victor Emmanuel III only as king of Sardinia.

Aug. 28.—Admiral Caudini has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in China.—The vicar of S. Sebastiano has been arrested for making excuses for the regicide Bressi.

Aug. 29.—The trial of the regicide Bressi (now spelled Bresci) began at Milan this morning. The criminal was accompanied by two advocates, Merlino and Martelli. Two applications for a stay of proceedings—one on the other to obtain witnesses from the United States—were denied. The criminal then coolly confessed the crime, said he had no accomplices, that it was committed to revenge the people for the evils they have suffered, that his intention originated when martial law was declared in Sicily, and that he had fixed the bullets so that they would cause wounds the people would not be able to heal. He also said that he had practised with the pistol in Italy and the United States with this crime in view. After hearing the advocates, Bresci was condemned to life imprisonment.—The vicar of S. Sebastiano has been condemned to eight months imprisonment for his apology for Bresci.

Russia.

Aug. 26.—The czar and Russian minister of foreign affairs received Dr. Leyds to-day.—The enlistment of volunteers for China was suspended on the 18th.—The situation in Manchuria has improved. The Russians have occupied Kaimi and Tachien.—On the 16th Gen. Linewich telegraphed from Pekin giving credit to the reports of the capture of the western part of the Chinese city. (British and American reports state that the imperial city was taken by the Americans and Japanese.)

Aug. 27.—The Russian journals have been forbidden to attack the person of Li-Hung-Chang in their discussions of the Chinese question.

Aug. 28.—An Odessa telegram says 800 Austrian troops have embarked there for China. (It looks like an out-of-the-way place for Austrian troops to embark, surely.)—The Paris journal *Le Soleil* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that a bloody battle has been fought at Pekin between the allies and the Boxers in which the former lost 1,800 men, principally Russians.

Aug. 30.—It is known that Russia has proposed to the powers that the allies should evacuate Pekin and transport the legations and Christians to Tientsin, and also that the powers should open negotiations for peace. It is said the United States approves the proposal.

Sept. 1.—The Russian troops have occupied Ninguta, in the Gilin territory, after driving out the Chinese.

Spain.

Aug. 26.—D. Alfonso's cold is getting better. (Our own is getting worse.)—Tormenting rains have caused much damage in Cornubia province. In Barcelona also much damage has been caused by the rains.

Aug. 27.—A railway strike is reported from Valencia.

Aug. 28.—The strikers have stopped a train from the north near Valencia. (Our own cold continues to get worse.)

Germany.

Aug. 27.—Telegrams state that the Boers have been encountered northeast of Yang-tsun.—Another contingent of 2,000 Germans have arrived at Pekin.

Miscellaneous.

Aug. 26.—A Lisbon telegram says the Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers, of Havre, will indemnify the Portuguese government for delays in construction of the cruisers "São Raphael" and "São Gabriel" by delivering a gunboat constructed in that shipyard.—A Vienna dispatch says that Bulgaria and Roumania are actively reinforcing their frontier garrisons.

Aug. 27.—Roumania has directed an energetic protest to Bulgaria in regard to events on the frontier.

Aug. 28.—The reports of a conflict between Roumania and Bulgaria are officially denied from Bucharest. King Charles and Queen Elizabeth left Bucharest yesterday for Vienna on a visit to the Emperor. (This is a strong confirmation of the above denial.)

Aug. 30.—King Charles of Roumania has left for Ischl to visit the Emperor Francis Joseph.—Roumania is said to have protested against the refusal of Bulgaria to recognize Roumanian passports.

Aug. 31.—A Yokohama telegram says the guard of the gates of the imperial city in Pekin has been entrusted to the Americans and Japanese.—A contingent of Japanese just returned from Pekin says that after the allies had entered Pekin they received the best of treatment in that capital.

Sept. 1.—The Lisbon newspapers announce that Sr. Camello Lampraia will return to Rio de Janeiro as Portuguese minister. (The Portuguese colony of this city may consider itself sat upon.)—A Cairo dispatch says that the Egyptian territory.—A Vienna telegram says the Roumanian country people have attacked the Bulgarian country people at Verciorava, and that in the fight two men were killed and a large number wounded.—At Constantinople the Sultan has received the special envoys from foreign powers sent to congratulate him on his jubilee.

CRICKET AT S. PAULO.

S. PAULO A. C. VS. SANTOS A. C.

Played in S. Paulo on the 26th August and resulted in a very even draw.—For Santos a long partnership by Burgess and Murray brought the score to 147 for 3 wickets; at 179 Stock was out 1 b. w.; the 5th wicket fell at 214, the innings eventually closing for 253—the highest score between these old opponents.

With about one hour and three quarters only to bat S. Paulo had no hopes of winning. F. Ffode and Webster however commenced very well, the first wicket falling at 57, the 2nd at 58, when Miller joined Gray; at 76 Gray was clean bowled by Tracey, Cwee filling the vacancy.

At 5.45 time was called, the score standing at 12 for 3 wickets.

The weather was not all that could be wished, the earlier part of the game being played through a fine rain which made it bad for the fielders while the light was bad all day long.

Ten was kindly given by Mrs. Thornton who were sorry to hear was too indisposed to be present. In her absence Mrs. C. W. Walker presided at the table, assisted by Miss Gray and Miss Winton.

SANTOS.

A. Keahman, run out.....	9
H. P. Smith, b. Holland.....	5
A. M. Burgess, b. F. Ffode.....	73
C. Murray, c. Johns, b. Miller.....	72
C. L. Stock, 1 b. w., b. F. Ffode.....	34
F. Tracey, not out.....	37
A. T. Smith, c. Miller, b. Holland.....	4
A. E. Watson, 1 b. w., b. F. Ffode.....	0
H. Wright, c. Brough, b. F. Ffode.....	1
J. Thompson, c. F. Ffode, b. Webster.....	3
H. F. Hampshire, b. Webster.....	0
Byes.....	7
Leg byes.....	5
Wide ball.....	1
Total.....	253

S. PAULO.

F. Ffode, b. Murray.....	32
J. Webster, b. do.....	24
H. Gray, b. Tracey.....	0
C. Miller, not out.....	54
P. W. Cwee, do.....	8
W. Jeffery.....	0
O. Brough.....	0
F. Goudier.....	0
W. Role.....	0
W. Holland.....	0
H. Johns.....	0
Byes.....	8
Leg byes.....	1
Total.....	127

S. PAULO STATE XI VS. RIO STATE IX.

We are indebted to the secretary of the São Paulo Athletic Club, Mr. P. W. Cwee, for the following list of players in the match to be played in S. Paulo, at Consolação, on September 7th, 8th and 9th:

S. P. State.	Rio State.
C. W. Miller,	X. W. Jackson
C. L. Stock,	C. A. Conolly
A. Keahman,	W. P. Slater
H. Gray,	H. G. Pierce
F. Ffode,	A. L. Stifford
F. Tracey,	C. L. Robinson
C. Murray,	E. A. Tootal
J. Webster,	E. A. H. Roberts
W. Jeffery,	V. Tatam
G. Tomlinson,	A. E. Ridgeway
A. Burgess,	R. H. Robinson

—A carrier pigeon flying with a strong wind covers 1600 yards per minute.

THE total losses of the British army in South Africa up to July 28, excluding the sick and wounded in South African hospitals and recovered prisoners, were 36,559, of which 1,607 were officers and 34,952 men.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1900.

INASMUCH as many of our local readers still insist that the policy of this paper is wrong and highly prejudicial to foreign interests, we propose to call attention to a few facts which should make our position perfectly clear. We do not expect that all our readers will agree with our opinions, but we do expect that they will accord us the right to express an opinion just as freely as anyone else. And that the great mass of them do accord that right is proved by the constant and liberal support given to this paper. It should be borne in mind, in the first place, that this paper was established to defend and promote the commercial interests of a certain section of this community. It was never designed to promote any administrative or political interest, and in any controversy which might arise between the government and foreign business men its duty would be to defend the latter. In every question, therefore, which involves restrictions and burdens on commerce, or which tends to unsettle credit, or which lessens the security for investments, the editor of this paper is under every obligation to take the part of the foreign merchant and investor. He may be mistaken in his conclusions, and he may not always faithfully echo the opinions of foreign residents, but that is a contingency which can not be avoided. A mistake in that direction is certainly less censurable than that of a foreign journal which deliberately sells its patrons in order to defend the antagonistic interests of the government. It will be remembered that during the twenty-one years which have occurred since we first took charge of this paper, we have never failed to condemn every official act which we have considered detrimental to the interests of foreign commerce. And fair-minded men will also remember that this has been done to the manifest prejudice of our own personal interests. We have not been blind to the fact that the course which we had elected to pursue involved a serious pecuniary loss to ourselves, but it was the right and consistent course to pursue and we did not

hesitate in our choice. Had we chosen otherwise, as the editor of the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* did, there would have been more material success, and doubtless many would have found pleasant things to say of us, instead of bitter criticism. But, material success aside, would any one have respected us more had we followed such a course? Certainly not! We have pursued a uniform, consistent policy for over two decades, during which time a score and more of foreign journals have come into existence to flatter and be subsidized and then to die without one word of regret, while we are stronger and more respected to-day than at any time during all these years. This paper is the only foreign journal which has lived through these years, and why? Simply because it has been honest and independent! It has had no government support, and it has never had one single firm or company to take care of its interests. And now, after all these years, and when this community should have a better appreciation of our work, we are still subjected to the unjust accusation that we are an enemy of the country and no friend to the interests of those whom we have served! We are not looking for gratitude, but we do seek justice. If we have not enriched ourselves at the expense of our patrons, if we have pursued a policy which has frequently been unpopular simply because we considered it our duty to do so, then it is no more than our due to give us credit for honest and consistent work.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

Returns for August show that the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house have continued to decrease. Last year in comparison with 1898 there was a decrease of 5,994,525\$298 in the eight months from January to August inclusive; but this year the decrease has been much greater in the like period of eight months, as is shown by the following comparative statement of receipts:

	1899	1900
For 7 months	43,071,074\$034	29,093,438\$729
„ August.	6,208,873\$103	5,966,549\$330
„ 8 months	49,279,947\$139	35,059,988\$059
Decrease.....		14,219,959\$080

At the general revenue office matters are somewhat more favorable from the point of view which the government has erroneously chosen to adopt. The ferocious rapacity that has plastered the city of Rio de Janeiro with consumption tax stamps, including even price cards and papers on houses to let, has succeeded in wringing from the unfortunate taxpayers a little more revenue than what they were forced to furnish last year. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of the general revenue office for the first eight months:

	1899	1900
For 7 months	12,361,032\$325	15,048,722\$972
„ August.	3,135,389\$026	3,467,330\$854
„ 8 months	15,496,421\$351	18,516,053\$826
Increase.....		3,019,632\$475

The receipts of the Santos custom-house were as follows:

	1899	1900
For 7 months	17,488,827\$215	12,131,671\$709
„ August.	2,369,924\$585	2,156,237\$569
„ 8 months	19,858,751\$800	14,287,909\$278
Decrease.....		5,570,741\$522

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the net decrease at the three important revenue stations above mentioned was 16,771,068\$127.

THE action of the Santos police in arresting the editors of a newspaper for discussing the strike, ought to remind congress of the necessity of passing a law which will enable the victims of such outrages to obtain compensation. There is no justice in permitting officials to make illegal and irresponsible use of their authority. On the contrary there is grievous and frequent injustice done, and until officials are held strictly accountable for their acts, it will continue to be done. The constitution and laws of the country guarantee the liberty of the press, and to arrest an editor for discussing such a matter as a strike is a manifest violation of the law. Such abuses of authority should not be tolerated for one single moment.

THE new Argentine journal *El País* says that high freight rates on the steamship lines between Brazil and Argentina constitute an obstacle to the development of trade between the two countries. Without doubt. But is this the only reason? Up to a very few years ago there was little or no desire on either side to develop trade, and both Argentines and Brazilians amused themselves by saying in complimentary things of each other. Since Argentina has become a large exporter of cereals, beef and live stock, hay, etc., she has learned to value the Brazilian market and has sought to cultivate it, but not to the extent of largely increasing her coffee consumption, nor of admitting Brazilian sugar and tobacco on more favorable terms. She is treating Brazil very much as Brazil is treating the United States. But there are other considerations which ought not to be overlooked in discussing this question, such as monopolies, high tariffs, quarantine restrictions, etc. Lower freight rates will surely assist a little in developing trade, but it will be very little until all the official restrictions are withdrawn. If both countries are unwise enough to discourage trade by means of excessive duties and vexatious restrictions, they can not expect private companies to counteract the blunder by sacrificing their profits on the carrying trade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WEARY SIDETRACK.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—Among my acquaintances some years ago was a stolid old Lancashire merchant who used to say of the "smart" Alicks who worried him with their labored attempts to be witty, "He's so sharp he'll cut himself some day." And that's pretty much what I have to say of "Weary Willie"—unless it might be added that he's already done it, fine! I quite expected him to run in and jump on me, if I gave him the chance—and that's just what he's done. Weary as he pretends to be, and his wasted effort enough on it to earn a shilling, "poor beggar!"

With characteristic effrontery Weary Willie—I thing he meant Willie, after the Weary Willie of the American comic papers—first seeks to discredit my signature, and then proceeds to demolish me. And why not "Paulista" as well as "W. W." or any other name? Am I not as much a Paulista as Billy is a Scot? When, pray, was he last north of the Tweed?

And now about those coaches. Will H. O. Billy affirm that those old compartment coaches were taken off the São Paulo railway 20 odd years ago? Or, will he venture to say ten years ago? And now that we are actually getting down to facts, instead of rhetoric, will he care to affirm that they are not used on certain trains even to-day? And how long is it since Unpaid Billy first set foot in São Paulo? And what does he know about the line outside of the Luz station and the Santos train? That he should have discovered that the "railway stunts still" and that it is the trains which move, is perhaps a fair illustration of his knowledge of the subject—always excepting his profound studies of the regulation in order to be able to answer complaints. With such an equipment, this D. Quixote of the S. Paulo sheepfold, this Black Douglas of a Lowland kailyard, can easily venture to "break a lance" with any "mossback" who tries to complain of the obsolete customs of the S. Paulo railway. It will be rough on us sheep and cabbage heads, but perhaps we shall survive. That the "directors of the line" will take note of his effort to shed so much light on the subject, no one can doubt. And now, Mr. Editor, permit me to follow Frolicsome Willie's promise not to trouble you any more. I am not a peddler of borrowed wit, nor am I so well up in railway matters that I would care to instruct your readers that it is the train that moves, not the line, so I subscribe myself, as before, and with apologies for this intrusion on your time,

Yours truly,

PAULISTA.

1st Sept. 1900.

We are glad that both of our correspondents have resolved to drop the controversy, as it appears to be drifting away from the subject. T.H.O. complained, like many others, of the inconvenience of having the doors of the railway coaches locked, and he evidently thought that the constitution and laws of the country provided that a man could not be locked up without due process of law. But, like many others, he finds that custom and regulations are more potent than the law. This is a

matter which a judge alone can decide, and in the meantime we trust that our correspondents will leave off their rhetorical titling and drop the subject.—Ed. News.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 6.—Senate.—Senator Lauro Muller answered the speeches of Senators Feliciano Penna and Antonio Azeredo. If the executive, he said, has really absorbed all power, then congress is to blame. "That," retorted Senator Feliciano Penna, "is exactly what I have said." When Senator Lauro Muller had finished his speech, Senator Antonio Azeredo took the floor and repeated the statement that the President of the republic had interfered in the counting of the vote for members of congress. He referred to financial matters and censured the rigor displayed towards employers accused of being responsible for the shortage at Pernambuco with the leniency showed to the defaulters at the mint. Senator Matello then spoke on Matto Grosso politics and was answered by Senator Antonio Azeredo. The senate voted several special and deficiency appropriations.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Gomes de Mello spoke on the general revenue bill. "The consumption taxes," he asserted, are illegal, they are exceedingly burdensome to taxpayers and they are very injurious to the business interests of the country. He would like, he said, to say something in regard to the supposed necessity of imposing such a burden on the people, but he was obliged to refrain from discussing this point on account of the failure of the minister of finance to issue his report. He severely criticised the minister's transaction with the Banco da Republica.

COFFEE NOTES

The French government lowered its import duty on coffee to 136 francs per 100 kilos on the 30th inst. This is equivalent to about 11 cents a pound, which is still a pretty stiff duty to impose on such a product. When the United States imposes a duty of three cents a pound, which is sure to occur very soon should Brazil continue to put obstacles in the way of reciprocity, there will be no cause for complaint, as it will be so moderate in comparison with the French and Italian duties.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Large quantities of counterfeit 50¢ and 20¢ notes have lately appeared at Tathui, São Paulo.

—Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro is expected at Mandorai the beginning of the present month, being now considered sane again.

—A bill for the introduction of 50,000 immigrants into the state of S. Paulo has been voted by the state legislature and signed by the governor.

—And now they say that the bubonic plague has made its appearance at Ceará, which is officially denied. But will official denials have any effect on the sanitary doctors?

—A telegram from Pará says that the commission sent out by the Liverpool school for the study of tropical diseases, has initiated its investigations upon yellow fever in that city. On the conclusion of its work there it will come south.

—On the Pedra Blanca plantation near Campinas, says a São Paulo telegram of the 27th inst., a girl of 14 years, the daughter of a colonist, had been found dead, having been ravished and strangled. The police will take proceedings, of course, but the brute who committed the crime will never be punished.

—Dead rats having appeared at Fortaleza, Ceará, the governor has appointed a medical commission to investigate the sanitary state of that city. The governor of Pará has suspended immigration from Ceará until the report is made public. It has since been officially announced that no cases of bubonic pest have appeared there.

—The precarious condition of the Ceará treasury is exciting much comment in that state. The assembly has authorized the governor to sell the *apólicas* in the state treasury to provide funds for permanent expenses and to liquidate the debts of the last administration. The state assemblymen, however, are exceptionally hopeful, for they voted to increase their own pay.

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo, published a telegram from Rio, dated 1st inst., stating that it had been settled between Gov. elect Quintino Bocayna and the majority of the state assembly at Niterói that the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro should be moved back to that city, in view of the fact that the motives no longer exist which caused its removal to Petropolis. How about the money which has been spent in Petropolis?

—One of our exchanges states that there now are about 150 representatives of the Jesuit society in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, all Germans, and most of them engaged in the work of teaching. Some of them are widely known for their scientific acquirements. In one school alone (at S. Leopoldo) they have 56 priests, lay teachers and scholars. Of the 150 Jesuits above mentioned, 72 are priests, 10 are scholars (escolásticos) and the remainder are lay teachers.

THE STRIKE AT SANTOS.

On the 25th ult. 300 coffee porters of the S. Paulo railway at Santos went on a strike, demanding pay at the rate of 1800 a month. This strike gradually assumed larger proportions and finally the cartmen decided to join it, the number of strikers being, it is stated, thus increased to 5,000. The police force at Santos was strengthened by the arrival of several detachments from S. Paulo until it numbered 350 men.

Unfortunately the police authorities availed themselves of the occasion to interfere with the liberty of the press. On the 29th ult. Olympio Lima, editor of the *Tribuna*, telegraphed from Santos to the chief of police at S. Paulo that he had been threatened with arrest for publishing an account of the strike. He was subsequently arrested and sent to São Paulo. Another editor of the *Tribuna*, Dr. Urbano Neves, who had gone to São Paulo, was arrested in that city. Dr. Couto de Magalhães, editor of the *Commercio de S. Paulo*, and Dr. Leopoldo de Freitas applied for writs of habeas corpus in favor of the prisoners, to whom several lawyers of the São Paulo bar offered their services. The *Tribuna* suspended publication.

The *Diário de Santos* protested against this outrage, which, it stated, was condemned even by Olympio Lima's enemies. On the 30th it was announced that the strike had ended.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Steam brakes have recently been adopted on the trains of the Moggi railway.

—At a session of the court of appeals on the 30th ult. the sentence of Dr. Mattemgrin in the suit brought against the Sorocabana company by the London and Brazilian Bank in behalf of the 250 debenture-holders, was reaffirmed by a large majority of the judges. The sentence orders the seizure of the railway in guarantee of the sums due to said creditors.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 25th August were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	318,000	
idem last year.....	489,975	
Decrease for week.....	171,975	
Equivalent in gold, this year (to 1/16).....	£ 13,333	
idem last year (7/59 1/4).....	£ 16,171	
Decrease in sterling for week.....	£ 2,838	
Total receipts since January 1.....	£ 335,606	
idem last year.....	£ 311,898	
Decrease since January 1.....	£ 23,708	

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending June 2nd	1900	1899	Per cent
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,017,684	1,148,758	76.07
Passengers carried.....	7,474 1/2	6,303	117.12
Total receipts, week.....	25,931\$10	17,068\$10	150.75
do since Jan. 1.....	1,091,005\$40	815,082\$20	133.07

For week ending June 9th	1900	1899	Per cent
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,381,160	1,360,726	101.51
Passengers carried.....	7,504 1/2	7,139 1/2	105.10
Total receipts, week.....	36,664\$10	24,348\$10	150.55
do since Jan. 1.....	1,115,086\$40	887,308\$20	125.68

For week ending June 16th	1900	1899	Per cent
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,454,435	1,135,167	128.19
Passengers carried.....	7,510 1/2	7,741 1/2	97.09
Total receipts, week.....	21,963\$60	20,578\$40	106.75
do since Jan. 1.....	1,130,134\$70	871,878\$20	129.63

For week ending June 23rd	1900	1899	Per cent
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,878,668	877,130	214.05
Passengers carried.....	9,017	9,436 1/2	95.55
Total receipts, week.....	30,798\$100	20,469\$50	150.45
do since Jan. 1.....	1,160,915\$20	809,318\$20	144.68

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Brit. sp. "Margaret Galbraith" arrived here on the 27th ult. with the crew of the Dan. bk. "Thor" which was lost some 700 miles from the River Plate. She was loaded with saltpetre from Chili for Marseilles.

—The Lamport & Holt liner "Hellas" left Rio on the 1st inst. with the following passengers for Barbados and New York: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Seeger, Mrs. Higgins, 2 children and nurse, Messrs. C. P. Barros Jr., Amos F. Hubbard, L. R. Perry, H. B. Herr, Edward R. Evans, H. McCaffrey and his wife.

—The Braz. *patacho* "Independencia" which left S. João da Barra for this port with a cargo of lumber, was wrecked on the 30th ult. on the south side of the Ataphoua. The crew and passengers were saved.

—We are informed that the British squadron is leaving the anchorage off Agua dos Reis to-day for Bahia. The "Basilisk" will call here to-day for mails and will rejoin the "Flora" and "Swallow" at Cape Prio. At Bahia the squadron will receive supplies from the "Wyea" which is expected about the 12th, and will be joined by the "Sphinx" which is now on her way out to take the place of the "Pegasus". The squadron expects to leave Bahia about the 22nd inst., will arrive here about the 1st of October, and will remain with us a month should the sanitary conditions here be favorable.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is stated that telephone communication will shortly be established between this city and Niteroi.

—It is now said to be doubtful who will act as President during the absence of President Campos Sales.

—It is said the President has expressed a wish that congress should close its sessions on October 15th. Let us hope that this wish may be realized.

—It is stated that generals who accompany President Campos Sales to Buenos Aires will receive an allowance of 5,000 for expenses. Aides-de-camp will receive 1,500.

—Amongst the passengers who arrived in Rio on the 30th ult., by the "Orizaba," was Mr. Edward T. Gunning, the popular and efficient manager of the Minas and Rio Railway.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires of yesterday's date announces the appearance of a suspected case of bubonic pest in that city. The case was removed to the lazaretto and the inmates of the house to quarantine.

—The telegrams of this morning state that there was an alarming increase in the number of bubonic cases in Glasgow yesterday. It would seem that the plague was brought by persons coming from Shanghai.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* of the 24th ult. announces the marriage of Mr. Llewellyn W. Makin and Miss Anne Alice King. Mr. Makin was formerly assistant storekeeper of the Leopoldina Railway Co. in this city.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* says that the message just presented by the prefect at the opening of the new municipal council has caused a most disagreeable impression in government circles. We should think so. A more inapplicable and vicious government never existed. It is a disgrace to the whole country.

—Congress has now completed the period of four months fixed by the constitution for its annual session and has voted a resolution extending the session to the 2nd prox. Very little work has been done and it is probable that this extension will be followed by others and that congress will sit, as usual, nearly up to the end of the year.

—We hear that Mrs. Otto Petersen, wife of the general manager of the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, in this city, has recently presented the Strangers' Hospital with a fine case of English and German books. It is a thoughtful gift which will be gratefully acknowledged by many a patient in the future.

—The fifth volume of the *Decada Republicana* will shortly be issued. It will treat of the following subjects:—The Brazilian Navy, Commerce and Personal Security. Visconde de Ouro Preto writes on the first of these subjects and Arthur Guimarães on the second, while on the third will be republished a series of articles that appeared in the *Imprensa*.

—Among the departures for Europe last week, per "Platan" on the 29th ult., was our old friend Sr. Angelo Agostini, founder of the *Revista Illustrada* and *D. Quilvo*. Sr. Angelo has been for some time severely ill, and is making this trip in the hope of obtaining a complete restoration of his health, which we sincerely hope will not be long delayed. The loss of Angelo Agostini in the newspaper circles of this capital, is one which can not easily be filled.

—An incident characteristic of the anomalous state of this port was afforded on the 23rd ult., when the British gunboat "Basilisk" came up from Ilha Grande and the Royal Mail str. "Thames" arrived from the River Plate, the latter having on board the wife of the captain of the gunboat. To avoid subsequent guarantees, the two were able to do no more than wave their pocket handkerchiefs to each other and all that because of what is occurring on shore in this port. The lady was returning home to England, and it was a bitter disappointment that she could not meet her husband although they were within sight of each other in this harbor for several hours.

—In order to enable him to resume his seat in congress, and in order not to deprive congress of his valuable services, it has been decided to give Deputy Trueno Machado, who recently killed his wife's aunt and tried to kill his wife, an opportunity for trial this session, although there are prisoners awaiting trial for over a year. Parliamentary immunities are a great thing, and the sentiment of this country is perhaps even more notable. Evidently a crime is not a crime in this country to a man who wants to make laws for the government of his neighbors. The trial took place yesterday and resulted in the prisoner's acquittal.

—A telegram received here yesterday from London announces the death of Mr. John L. Bissat, who left this city for England early last month for the benefit of his health. He had been in failing health for some months, but we do not know that his illness was considered serious. Mr. Bissat was for some years manager for Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Limited, in this city, was afterwards a partner in the coffee house of Messrs. Okell, Wilson, & Co., and recently was engaged extensively in the American flour business. He was an exceptionally well-informed business man and was highly respected in the business circles of this city. He leaves a wife and seven children, who will have the heartfelt sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances for their irreparable loss.

—We are pleased that the amateur theatrical performance at the Club International, Niteroi, on the 13th inst., in benefit of the Strangers' Hospital, is sure to be a social and financial success. The performance will comprise those two popular comedies, "The Deacons" and "Obligé Benson," which were so much appreciated when given, and no pains will be spared to give them a good setting. In all probability there will be some changes in the parts, to avoid overtaxing those who happen to be in both comedies. As for the financial part of the entertainment, which Mr. T. D. Bann is pushing with much enthusiasm in the interests of the Hospital, it is expected that a very handsome benefit will result. No prices will be put on the tickets, leaving subscribers to contribute what they can afford. The first subscription was 7,000 and the second 1005, which indicate something of the spirit in which the undertaking is received. That the Hospital has a large deficit to meet and is in need of funds to go on with, will appeal to most of our readers and induce them to contribute liberally.

Aside from any question of administration, the universal wish in the British and American colonies is that of maintaining an institution so admirably located and designed, and which is capable of doing so much good.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Tratado de Rio de Janeiro for the Year 1899, by Acting Consul General Rhiml. One of the best and most comprehensive reports on the state of this market that has yet appeared. We shall hope to make full extracts from it at a future time.

Relatório presented to the President of the Republic by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Public Works, Dr. Alfredo Portogento de Almeida, at the opening of the current session of congress. This is one of the most interesting reports published, and we are under many obligations for the courteous transmission of a copy to this office.

Quatro Séculos de Actividade Marítima: Portugal e Brasil, by A. Jacquemy and Vidal de Oliveira. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1900. This is another interesting contribution to the celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil. At one time Portugal filled a glorious page in the maritime history of the world, and the authors of this monograph have done ample justice to the enterprise and daring of the Portuguese navigators of that time.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The spinning and weaving factories in the state of S. Paulo are said to consume about 630,000 arrobas (20,160,000 lbs.) of unspun cotton per annum. One third of this cotton is produced in the state and the rest is imported from the northern states of Brazil.

—One of the signs of the hard times is the inferior quality of the paper on which the *Jornal do Commercio* is now printed. It was formerly printed on very strong paper, and this circumstance, it was supposed, obtained for it many subscribers among retail grocers, who were influenced by the inferior object of using it as wrapping paper.

—According to advices from São Paulo the judicial liquidation of the Viação Paulista company (tramway) has been resolved upon. The syndics, however, have resolved to present the municipality for losses and damages caused by granting a concession to another company for an electric tramway, which is held to be a violation of the Viação concession.

—It is designed to make the President's visit to Buenos Aires serve a practical as well as a political purpose. The intention is to open an exposition of Brazilian coffee in that city while the President is there, and for this purpose samples of coffee and photographs of plantations have been asked for. We understand that the idea has been very well received.

—The export of coal from Great Britain in 1899 amounted to 41,180,332 tons, and the quantity shipped for steamers was 12,228,801 tons, leaving 165,672,235 for home consumption.

—It is worthy of note that the imports from the United States during the last fiscal year were considerably reduced in many important particulars. The reduction is not so much on account of the transfer of trade to other countries as to a shrinkage in consumption because of hard times. And the significant part of it is that this shrinkage is largely in foodstuffs.

—J. Albama is the name of a company organized in Brussels on July 18th last, for the purpose of exploring and cultivating rubber and other products on the Rio Albama, one of the affluents of the upper Amazon. The acquisition of an estate on the said river is one of the objects of the company. The capital is fixed at 1,350,000 francs, divided into 13,500 shares of 100 francs each.

—The United States is now the largest coal-producing country in the world, the production in 1899 aggregating 230,838,973 tons, while that of Great Britain was 220,085,368 tons. The United States is also the largest coal consumer in the world, runs the greatest extension of railways with domestic coal, and probably the largest tonnage of steamships, including the coasting, lake and river steamers. And yet American coal is not good enough for the Central railroads, even at a lower price!

—The tax on posters and placards ought to be of some assistance to newspapers, as a tax of 30 reis on every placard can not fail to make that form of advertising very expensive. But it is a vexatious and needless measure, all the same, and deserves the severest condemnation. We have seen some shops where the shopkeepers have been obliged to stamp the price card attached to goods exposed for sale in the window or door! It is impossible to carry official interference much farther than that.

—Although the prefect estimated the monthly receipts this year at 19,229,197, and the expenditures at 17,711,203\$33, showing a very good surplus, he has exceeded the estimated expenditures so far that up to the 20th ult. his supplementary credits amounted to nearly 5,000,000, and it is calculated that he will spend nearly 3,000,000 more before the year closes. This is the kind of government that we have to support, whether we like it or not. And the worst of it is that the law affords no remedy for the evil.

—Never, says a writer in the *Gazeta de Noticias*, have merchants been more severely punished than they are now for the heinous crime of importing merchandise. Custom-house officials, he asserts, are vigilant and untiring in their efforts to find pretexts for imposing fines. He points out one of the methods adopted by these officials for accomplishing their object. A merchant imports an experiment a small invoice of merchandise, on which are collected duties in conformity with the merchant's classification of the goods. If he succeeds in disposing of these goods on lucrative terms, he is encouraged by the result and orders a much larger invoice. He enters the merchandise at the custom-house under the same classification, which, however, is no longer, he finds, accepted by the officials and he consequently has to pay a heavy fine. In conformity with the regulations now in force part of the product of this fine goes to the officials who imposed the merchant's classification of his goods.

—The *South American Journal* of August 11 expresses the following optimistic opinion of the financial situation here:—"Some of our contemporaries, never friendly to Brazil, have had something to say as to the government at Rio de Janeiro having temporarily suspended the burning of paper currency, as if this were in violation of its obligation under the funding agreement. This is wholly unfounded, and we are afraid that the misrepresentation does not arise in every case from any misconception of the actual facts. The truth is that the Brazilian government has already burned the entire amount of paper currency specified in the funding loan arrangement, and the temporary suspension of incineration is dictated by motives of a perfectly legitimate and expedient character. There are, however, two principal reasons for the adoption of this course. In the first place, the Brazilian government does not desire, by a too rapid withdrawal of the paper currency, to create too great a contraction in the circulating medium, and so provoking a monetary crisis, which some time ago in reality appeared to threaten the country. In the second place, there was also the danger of causing a pronounced rise in the rate of exchange, and thereby seriously disturbing and embarrassing commercial and industrial interests. Notwithstanding the temporary suspension of the burning of the paper currency, as we all know, a decided upward movement in exchange has occurred, which might otherwise have been of so marked a nature as to have proved highly detrimental to the material prosperity of the republic. Thanks to the wise provision of the Brazilian government, this has been avoided to a very great extent, and we may fairly hope that when the incineration of paper currency is resumed, it will operate on a more solid basis, and in such manner as to obviate disturbing fluctuations. What is wanted for Brazil is a steady, but gradual appreciation in the rate of exchange, and the prospects of the country, with a wise and honorable administration of its financial affairs, are growingly and auspiciously encouraging."

—It is seldom that we are able to cordially agree with the opinions of our contemporary *The Brazilian Review*, but to the following comments on the situation which appeared in his last issue we can give unreserved assent:—"It is a very long time, not since the dark days of 1897, that the state of this market has been so distinctly dangerous as at present. Not only are failures of every day occurrence, but credit is destroyed, money stringent, discounts impracticable and suspicion rampant. In such a situation a single big failure would be sufficient to precipitate liquidation and swamp the market in general insolvency." Has *The Rio News* ever drawn a darker picture than this?

—The following is a comparative statement of the official value of some of the principal exports from the United States to Brazil during the eleven months ended on May 31:

	1899	1900
Flour.....	\$ 3,103,331	\$ 2,116,238
Mineral oils.....	1,420,045	1,757,540
Lard.....	1,108,869	725,411
Cotton cloths.....	496,474	370,682
Bacon.....	408,405	124,653
Lumber.....	390,940	350,232
Hardware.....	203,336	270,732
Rosin and tar.....	182,863	131,278
Vegetable oils.....	185,049	238,310
Butter.....	157,397	168,299
Electric and scientific apparatus.....	107,335	192,618
Coal.....	149,432	109,542
Carriages, cars &c.....	104,303	162,683
Sewing machines.....	109,949	127,904

—There are some good people who think that our complaints of the situation, and of official trespasses, are purely malicious and unfounded. Let them consider this case, which is typical of what is going on in this city, and then tell us if they think we have been in the slightest degree too harsh. The proprietor of a long established business, in which the profits are very meagre, has had his taxes increased about six-fold under the present regime. Through a peculiar development of his business, he rents one building and part of another, where his office is located. Two or three years ago the tax assessor thought he ought to pay two income taxes (*impostos e profissões*) although his office in the second building is really a part of the business on which he paid a tax. So they tumbled up a business in which he is not engaged, and forced it upon him, thus compelling him to pay \$60,000 a year more than he ought to have paid. Toward the end of last year the municipality levied a licence tax on a branch of his business, on which he has never before been taxed, and as he is not in the habit of studying municipal proceedings and budgets he knew nothing of it. A few weeks ago the agent of the prefect called upon him for the licence, which of course he did not have. He was then fined \$200. After suffering this robbery he applied for the licence, and now the municipal sanitary official comes in and says he will not put his *visto* to the application unless a considerable amount of absolutely unnecessary painting, whitewashing and cleaning is done. Only two months ago, all this was done because of the hygienic plague, but to create difficulties the sanitary doctor now wants to have it all done over again. Of course the real object is to create opportunities for imposing fines, a business which is proving highly lucrative to both officials and municipality. And in the meantime the unhappy victims are caught in the meshes of a net from which they can not escape without losing everything they have. Hundreds of them would hail the opportunity to sell out and leave Rio de Janeiro, but they can not sell as there is no market. They must stand and be robbed by the fondest gang of thieves that ever disgraced this or any other land.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On the 27th a legislative decree was promulgated in São Paulo authorizing the state government to open a supplementary credit of 100,000 with the secretary of agriculture for sanitary works in the city of Santos.

—The state of Minas Geraes has decided to float a loan of 15,000,000 on this market, the interest rate being 5 per cent, and the issue price 75. It would seem to be a very unfavorable time for such an investment, but as capitalists are afraid to invest in commerce and industry, perhaps they will welcome the opportunity of investing in this loan.

—In general the public service is best performed when the respective employes are few and well paid. Minister Murinho states that he wishes to give better pay to his consumption tax myrmidons, but unfortunately he says nothing about reducing their number. On the contrary he is constantly engaged in beating up recruits for this swarm of locusts, for whose benefit he is dividing the country into numerous consumption tax districts.

—Rs. 8,080,876,802. Even in our depreciated currency this sum is by no means inconsiderable. Properly employed it would relieve much distress caused by exorbitant taxation, and it is consequently to be regretted that at the Rio de Janeiro mint, the Pernambuco treasury agency and the Pernambuco, Pelotas and Maceio government savings banks it has been allowed to fall into the clutches of thieves, embezzlers and defrauders. Our financial dictators are so intent on extorting money from the community that apparently they have no time to take care of it after they get it.

—Although the municipal government of the city of Rio de Janeiro is beset with financial difficulties it seems to have no intention of reducing its exorbitant expenditure. The appropriations voted for this year's expenses amounted to 17,741,203,533, but in regard to many items they have been exceeded. Additional appropriations to the amount of 4,971,705,414 have been made and 2,913,000 more, says the prefect, will still be required. The prefect estimates at 22,669,896,133 the expenditure for 1901. The revenue, he says, has decreased considerably this year. And it will decrease considerably more next year, if we are not deceived, for hundreds of people are seeking to close up their business in order to escape the vexations and extortions imposed upon them by the treasury and municipality.

—The August receipts from consumption and other stamp taxes in the city of São Paulo, according to the *Diário Popular*, were as follows:

	1899	1900
Tobacco.....	16,035,600	16,035,600
Liquors (<i>bebidas</i>).....	58,472,750	58,472,750
Matches.....	9,700,000	9,700,000
Boots and shoes.....	16,420,000	16,420,000
Perfumery.....	3,076,000	3,076,000
Pharmaceutical specialties.....	2,032,000	2,032,000
Vinegar.....	1,350,000	1,350,000
Playing cards.....	1,331,500	1,331,500
Hats.....	48,880,800	48,880,800
Walking sticks.....	80,000	80,000

Adhesive stamps.....	169,890,450
Lottery ticket stamps.....	114,518,540
Poster stamps.....	16,000,000
	150,000
	300,559,890

—Attention is directed by Chief Austin, of the bureau of statistics, to the fact that the phenomenal commercial record of the year has been accompanied by an equally striking record with reference to gold production. The gold mined in the United States during the year ending December 31, 1899, exceeds that of any year in our history, and for the first time surpasses the record established in 1853, when the mines of California made their highest record of \$65,000,000. The gold production of the United States was in 1899, according to the estimate of the director of the Mint, \$72,500,000, while no prior year had shown so high a total as that of 1853, \$65,000,000, though the total for 1898 was \$61,463,000. The annual average gold product of the United States is now double that of a decade earlier, though in this particular the growth has been no more rapid than that of other parts of the world, the world's total product in 1899 having been, according to the best estimates, \$315,000,000, against \$121,000,000 a decade earlier.—*Bradstreet's*, New York, Aug. 4.

The large American subscription to the new loan is the first signal proof yet vouchsafed that New York has become a great international investment market. New York has lent to Canada often in the past, and quite lately it lent to the Russian government to enable the latter to buy railway material in the United States. But this is the first time in which New York has taken a leading part in an issue made by a European government of the very highest credit. And it is certain that New York will become even a more important market in the early future, and ultimately will become, perhaps, the greatest of markets. During the past four years the United States has enjoyed extraordinary prosperity. Even during the preceding six years of intermittent crises the foundations were being laid for the present prosperity, because the people were compelled to practice economies in all directions. As the country grows in wealth and population, capital will accumulate, and the investing classes will not find at home a sufficient outlet for their savings. They will look abroad, as a matter of course, just as the people of this country have looked abroad for more than a century past; and each issue made in New York will attract the attention of the rest of the world more and more, and will bring to New York fresh business.—*The Statist*, Aug. 11.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, September 4th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000).....	gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000).....	in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £	1 mg.
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	1827	54 75 cts
do of £ 1 mg. in Brazilian gold.....	8 80	
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	10 1/2 d.	
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	27 1/2	
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	375 re. gold	
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £	1 mg.	20.25 c.
Value of \$100 (\$4.86 per £, 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	4080	
Value of £ 1 sterling " " " " " "	257 1/2	

EXCHANGE.

Aug. 27.—The market was steadier than usual and quiet; very little movement was noticeable.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 10
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 10 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2-10 1/4

Official value of the milreis 370-375 reis gold.

Aug. 28.—The market was firm and only some few slight variations occurred during the day; business showed some animation.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2-10 1/4
Private bills.....	opening 10 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2

Official value of the milreis 375-380 reis gold.

Aug. 29.—The market was weaker than on the two preceding days; there was a fair amount of business transacted.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 10 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2

Official value of the milreis 377-380 reis gold.

Aug. 30.—Today's market was dull and without animation; quotations were steady.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 10 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2-10 1/4

Official value of the milreis 375 reis gold.

Sept. 1.—The market remained unaltered, very little business being reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 10 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2-10 1/4

Official value of the milreis 375 reis gold.

Sept. 1.—There was no change in the feature of the market.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 10 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 10 1/2-10 1/4

Official value of the milreis 375 reis gold.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital.....	£ 1,500,000
do paid up.....	750,000
Reserve Fund.....	600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST 1900.

Assets:

Capital, invested.....	6,016,666,670
Bills discounted.....	1,571,212,270
Bills receivable.....	4,010,481,010
Head office and branches.....	7,816,385,470
Loans, current accounts, etc.....	4,020,815,610
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	4,993,811,130
Sanitary accounts.....	827,318,680
Cash.....	12,316,075,680
	31,598,705,830

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed.....	13,333,333,330
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	11,000,258,840
do in account current, with interest.....	987,603,390
do fixed maturity.....	3,090,731,980
Head office and branches.....	1,851,110,870
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	4,993,811,130
Bondary accounts.....	10,460,251,330
Sanitary payable.....	139,604,320
	51,598,705,830

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd September 1900.

For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

F. Broad, Manager.

F. R. Prior, Adg. Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th September, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was less activity in the market the past week, the reported sales being only 58,000 bags against 59,000 in the preceding week. The receipts were 81,255 bags and the shipments 83,494. Prices were well maintained, dealers being able to secure a small advance during the middle of the week. Yesterday the market continued firm and unchanged, and there was some demand for coffee on the part of exporters. Foreign advices report the sales last week: New York 124,000 bags, Havre 154,000, Hamburg 101,000 and London 59,000—total 438,000 bags, against 267,000 in the same week of last year and 668,000 in the preceding week. The detailed movements of our market during the past week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

	Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
Aug. 27.....	11,000-11,500	5,000 bags.	7,400
" 28.....	11 800	9,000 "	7 400
" 29.....	12 000	5,000 "	7 400
" 30.....	12 000-12 200	8,000 "	7 300
" 31.....	11 800-12 000	5,000 "	7 400
Sept. 1.....	11 600-11 800	5,000 "	7 400

The shipments since our last report have been:

	52,116 bags for the United States
Antwerp.....	26,099 "
Bremer.....	780 "
Katopé.....	1,602 "
Cape of Good Hope.....	11,992 "
River Plate, etc.....	59,491 bags.
Constantwise.....	

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	United States	bags
Aug. 25 New York Br. str. <i>Horrox</i>		10,365
Europe:		
Aug. 25 Havre Port. str. <i>Milange</i>		2,973
27 Antwerp Germ. str. <i>Selva</i>		1,760
Bremer do.....		1,502
27 Smyrna U. str. <i>Forneria</i>		1,812
Olesha do.....		1,303
Constantinople do.....		1,280
Salmagie do.....		375
Genoa do.....		351
30 Bordeaux Fr. str. <i>La Pout</i>		750
Algiers do.....		750
Oran do.....		1,000
Philippeville do.....		175
30 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Amazons</i>		3,748
Sept. 1 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Pelopon</i>		13,439
Rhebar:		
Aug. 28 Montevideo Span. str. <i>Mexico</i>		797
30 Valparaíso Br. str. <i>Orysa</i>		530
Talcahuano do.....		100
River Plate do.....		805
Coastwise:		
Aug. 25 Southern ports str. <i>Mayank</i>		452
26 Northern ports str. <i>Imahy</i>		1,800
29 do do str. <i>Planca</i>		1,087
30 Southern ports str. <i>Hapiuna</i>		842
30 Northern ports str. <i>Imahy</i>		2,611

The receipts for the past week were 84,167 bags against 63,317 bags for the previous week and 78,541 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

	Sept. 1	Aug. 25
No. 6.....	13,300	12,600
7.....	12 000	12 000
8.....	11 500	11 500
9.....	11 000	11 000

The stock was estimated this morning at 123,147 bags, according to the *Journal do Commercio*, and 152,747 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 69,120 bag bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Totals
Receipts.....	14,107	14,083	15,241	12,172	8,316	12,346	348,270	7,000	58,619
From Santos.....	11,000	9,912	11,000	10,000	4,386	9,204	103,011	6,855	39,319
From Pernambuco.....	11,000	2,166	3,057	7,334	7,437	5,297	16,220	7,000	140,696
From Bahia.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	16,500
From Ceará.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,305
From Piauí.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	5,577
From Maranhão.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	5,577
From Pará.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Amazonas.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Goiás.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Minas Geraes.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Espírito Santo.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Rio de Janeiro.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Rio Grande.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Santa Catarina.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Paraná.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Norte.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Oeste.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Leste.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Centro.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do Sul.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do Norte.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do Oeste.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do L	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do O	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do E	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do C	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
From Mato Grosso do Sul do S	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11			

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 7,000 bags ex *Guarany* 1/2 to the River Plate, 2,000 ex *Jua* and 2,225 ex *Orissa* (from Liverpool). There was nothing doing in the market last week and quotations are unchanged as shown in the following table:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond	1st.
do	2nd.
Baltimore	1st. 20,000—21,000
do	2nd. 20,000—20,000
Western and Interior	20,000—20,000
River Plate	24,000—26,000
Local Mills	29,000—30,000

Codfish.—The *Moring Star* brought 2,255 tubs and 273 cases from Caspe, and the *Durawass* 530 cases from Hamburg. Prices continue unchanged.

Lard.—No arrivals. Brokers quote from 7 1/2 to 7 5/8 reals per pound wholesale.

Rice.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

White Pine.—No arrivals during the week. There were no receipts reported.

Black Pine.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Roast.—No arrivals. The price is 25,000 per barrel of dark, and 25,000 for light.

Turpentine.—There were no arrivals, and no changes in prices.

Cement.—No entries. Prices unchanged.

Indian Corn.—The *Guarany* brought 13,000 bags from the River Plate. Market nominal.

Bean.—No arrivals. Quotations continue from 25,000 to 26,000 per bag of 60 kilos.

Hay.—The arrivals were 10,000 bales by the *C. H. J. Javes* and 8 1/2 by the *Guarany* from the River Plate. Quotations are unchanged.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:

From Cardiff	ex <i>Kathleen</i>	27 tons.
do	ex <i>Phyllis</i>	69 do.
do	ex <i>Edna</i>	5,600 do.

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. All quotations for the week were as follows:

Pernambuco and Macao	115,000—120,000
Bahia and Aracaju	120,000—125,000
Campos	125,000—130,000
Angara and Paraty	135,000—140,000
Paraty	140,000—145,000
Alcohol of 30 to 35 deg.	220,000—230,000
ditto	240,000—250,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 27.

BRITISH HARBOR.—(N. Z.) Br. sp. *Margaret Galbraith*; 8 1/2 tons; Culbert; 90 ds; sundries to order.

AUG. 29.

CASPER.—Br. sp. *Moring Star*; 18 tons; Pritchard; 54 ds; codfish to order.

AUG. 30.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.—Br. bk. *C.H. Javes*; 58 tons; Canon; 21 ds; hay to order.

SEPTEMBER 2.

CARDIFF.—Br. sp. *South Isle*; 1,625 tons; Stone; 49 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 30.

LONDON.—Br. sp. *Margaret Galbraith*; 8 1/2 tons; Culbert; in transit.

SEPTEMBER 1.

NEW ORLEANS.—Port. bk. *Albatroz*; 772 tons; Oliveira; ballast.

SEPT. 2.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Portis*; 576 tons; Masterlin in coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—30 cents and 5 1/2 % prime per bag NEW ORLEANS of coffee.

ANTWERP.—35 shillings and 4 1/2 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BREMEN.—35 shillings and 4 1/2 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ROTTERDAM.—35 shillings and 4 1/2 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG.—35 shillings and 4 1/2 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 4 1/2 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—35 shillings and 4 1/2 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.—35 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

FUMME.—45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

CAPE TOWN.—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

F. ELIZABETH.—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

PORT NATAL.—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

EAST LONDON.—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

DELAOIA BAY.—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

MOSEL BAY.—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

MONTEVIDEO.—30 francs per bag of 60 kilos, and 6,000 B. Aires.

ENGAGEMENTS.

HAMBURG.	—Germ. str. <i>Polyphos</i>	11,000 bags of coffee
HAVRE.	—Fr. str. <i>Phanagor</i>	5,000 do
LONDON.	—Br. str. <i>Thames</i>	1,250 do
GENOA.	—It. str. <i>Duca di Galliera</i>	500 do
GENOA.	—It. str. <i>Citta di Genova</i>	1,075 do
MARSEILLES.	—Fr. str. <i>Espagne</i>	650 do
NEW YORK.	—Belg. str. <i>Hendius</i>	8,000 do

Vessels Affiliated & Chartered for Rio

<i>Amstel</i>	—	Brimsweil	—
<i>Aurea</i>	—	New York	—
<i>Ami</i>	—	Baltimore	24 July
<i>Baltimore</i>	—	Norfolk	7 Aug.
<i>Brithorn</i> (str.)	—	Portland	—
<i>Birdal</i>	—	Swansea	—
<i>Concomore</i>	—	Pensacola	—
<i>Charles Delors</i>	—	Leith	—
<i>Chetmannant</i>	—	Cardiff	—
<i>Colomb</i>	—	—	—
<i>Falls of Afton</i>	—	—	—
<i>Fishing Stee</i>	—	New York	18 July
<i>Grace Devois</i>	—	Portland	—
<i>Good News</i>	—	Baltimore	16 July
<i>Glenville</i>	—	Paspebiac	21 July
<i>Glyceria</i>	—	Oporto	20 July
<i>Glad Tidings</i>	—	Baltimore	15 Aug.
<i>King Cent</i>	—	Newport	—
<i>Loraine</i>	—	Ringoon	24 Apr.
<i>Madison</i>	—	Cardiff	—
<i>N. R. Morris</i>	—	New York	—
<i>St. Clara</i>	—	Savannah	—
<i>Savannah</i>	—	Port Natal	26 July
<i>Savannah</i> (str.)	—	Ringoon	21 July
<i>Savannah</i> (str.)	—	London	—
<i>Tarbell</i>	—	Cardiff	—
<i>York str.</i>	—	Cardiff	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
Aug.	<i>Hevelius</i>	New York 20 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
27	<i>Mexico</i>	Liverpool 30 ds.	J. C. y Puerto
27	<i>Venezuela</i>	River Plate 2 ds.	H. Campos
28	<i>India</i>	Glasgow 25 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
28	<i>Polina</i>	Newport 25 ds.	M. Marthins
28	<i>Onaga</i>	Liverpool 21 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
29	<i>Coralliere</i>	Bordeaux 18 ds.	S. Montoux
29	<i>Pernambuco</i>	Havre 23 ds.	J. Laper
29	<i>La Plata</i>	River Plate 4 ds.	S. Montoux
30	<i>Atoll</i>	Trieste 6 ds.	Rombauer & Co.
30	<i>Petropolis</i>	Santos 15 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
Sept.	<i>Paraguassu</i>	Hamburg 23 ds.	do
1	<i>Theria</i>	Valparaiso 15 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
1	<i>Ellebyrh</i>	Leith 25 ds.	do

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Aug.	<i>Stolberg</i>	Bremen	Sundries
27	<i>Venezuela</i>	Genoa	do
27	<i>India</i>	Valparaiso	do
28	<i>Polina</i>	Paraguassu	do
28	<i>Onaga</i>	Valparaiso	do
29	<i>Coralliere</i>	Santos	Sundries
29	<i>Pernambuco</i>	La Plata	In transit
29	<i>La Plata</i>	Bordeaux	Sundries
30	<i>Atoll</i>	Valparaiso	do
30	<i>Petropolis</i>	Newport	Manganese.
31	<i>Wearside</i>	Buenos Aires	Ballast.
Sept.	<i>Theria</i>	Liverpool	Sundries.
1	<i>Petropolis</i>	Hamburg	do
1	<i>Hevelius</i>	New York	do

Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 2nd, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>Amman</i>	—	—	—	—
bk. A. W. Spies	115	Aug. 8	New York	Franconi Co.
sp. Pond Revere	164	16	New York	To order
<i>British</i>	—	—	—	—
sp. Karos	125	June 8	Cardiff	W. Sons Co
bk. Gazelle	90	July 14	Portland	To order
sp. Valkyrie	172	14	Cardiff	Braz Coal Co.
sp. U. Queen	193	20	Philad.	To order
bk. Metropolis	197	30	Cardiff	Braz Coal Co.
sp. Lagimore	178	Aug. 2	Cardiff	Braz Coal Co.
bk. Principality	155	5	Cardiff	Gaz Co.
sp. S. Michael	154	6	Leith	Gaz Co.
sp. Latimer	194	9	Cardiff	Braz Coal Co.
bk. Galem	210	10	Cardiff	In transit
sp. Scot. Hill	194	13	Cardiff	Braz Coal Co.
bk. M. Star	186	20	Glasgow	To order
bk. C. W. Jones	825	30	Rosario	To order
sp. Scot. Isles	125	Sept. 2	Cardiff	Braz Coal Co.

sp. V. da Cunha	175	Aug. 9	Antwerp	D. J. Silva
bk. Angelo	163	9	Perna Imo L. Campos	do
bk. Dorado	170	10	Sunderland	H. Rod. Co.
bk. Hanna	115	23	Ringoon	To order

bk. M. dell'Orto	556	Aug. 15	Marseilles	D. J. Silva
bk. V. d. Guardia	543	25	Marseilles	To order

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

DATE	NAME	PRICE
AUGUST 27.	—	—
23	Apollon	870,000
1	do	(reg.) at rate of
5	do	(20%) do

22	do	1805	830
14	do	832	832
37	do	(reg.)	865
7	do	1807	975
15	do	(reg.)	1,000
350	deb. R. C. Jardim Botânico	—	191

Banks.

10	Commercial	205,000
70	Commercio	190
24	Lavoura e Comercio	110,500
9	Republica	171
11	do	170
5	do	169

Cotton mills.

50	Carloca	170,000
20	do	180

Insurance.

2	Atgo Fimulense	105,000
Atgo 28.	—	—

31	Apollon	870,000
8	do	864
41	do	865
1	do	(reg.) at rate of
1	do	(20%) at rate of
1	do	1807
10	do	975
1	do	(reg.) at rate of
1	do	1,000
1	Empresimo Municipal	153
1	do	153
1	Apol. Estado do Rio	410
100	deb. F. C. Jardim Botânico	191
100	do	191

Banks.

132	Commercial	205,000
220	Republica	104
214	do	105

Railways.

40	S. Paulo—Rio Grande	20,000
20	do	(20%) do
20	S. Cordeiro—Itana	11
3	do	11

Banks.

132	Commercial	205,000
220	Republica	104
214	do	105

Railways.

40	S. Paulo—Rio Grande	20,000
20	do	(20%) do
20	S. Cordeiro—Itana	11
3	do	11

Banks.

132	Commercial	205,000
220	Republica	104
214	do	105

Railways.

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20	do	(20%) do
20	S. Cordeiro—Itana	11
3	do	11

Banks.

132	Commercial	205,000
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214	do	105

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20	do	(20%) do
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3	do	11

Banks.

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Railways.

40	S. Paulo—Rio Grande	20,000
20	do	(20%) do
20	S. Cordeiro—Itana	11
3	do	11

Banks.

132	Commercial	205,000
220	Republica	104
214	do	105

Railways.

40</

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- September 3rd.

Emission		Circulation		Public Funds		Nominal Value		Last Quotation	
								buyers	sellers
506,595,500\$	—	483,647,700\$	—	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	845,000— 850,000			
60,000,000	—	60,000,000	—	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000\$ 1,000	815 000— 815 000			
119,600	—	119,600	—	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	972 000— 975 000			
20,000,000	—	11,884,500	—	Bonds 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 2,500 000			
51,885,500	—	23,035,500	—	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	— 1,300 000			
18,350,000	—	18,350,000	—	do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	— 500 000			
17,500,000	—	17,500,000	—	do do 1889, 4%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	— 600 000			
13,195,000	—	13,195,000	—	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	— 830 000			
5,000,000	—	5,000,000	—	do idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	—			
65,000,000	—	45,522,000	—	do of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	—			
5,000,000	—	5,000,000	—	do idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	—			
600,000	—	600,000	—	do idem 5 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	405 000— 410 000			
10,000,000	—	10,000,000	—	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	—			
25,000,000	—	23,459,600	—	do do do 6% (1899).....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	920 000—			
2,500,000	—	2,500,000	—	do of Parahyba, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	—			
220,000	—	220,000	—	do of Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	151 000— 151 000			
400,000	—	400,000	—	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	—			
				do do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	— 170 000			
				do do do Petropolis, 7 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	—			
				do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 500\$	—			
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	5000, Jan. 1900	200\$000—	205\$000
15,000,000	80,000	60,000	200\$	Commercio.....	200\$	3,120,000	6000, ditto 1900	185 000—	195 000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200\$	Constructor do Brazil.....	200\$	1,645,000	2400, ditto 1900	—	75 000
15,000,000	80,000	77,953 1/2	200\$	Credito Moral.....	200\$	2,760,000	4200, Aug. 1897	—	9 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200\$	803,079	1000, Jan. 1895	3 000—	3 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Depositos e Descontos.....	200\$	640,000	12 1/2% ditto 1892	1 000—	1 000
750,000	15,000	all	50\$	Funcionarios Publicos.....	50\$	71,926	— Jan. 1900	70 000—	70 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200\$	289,317	3500, ditto 1900	33 000—	45 000
9,110,000	45,550	all	200\$	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200\$	584,557	4500, July 1899	110 000—	112 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200\$	230,000	6000, Jan. 1900	170 000—	170 000
101,240,500	506,214	all	200\$	Republica do Brazil.....	200\$	17,480,079	10000, ditto 1900	160 000—	166 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200\$	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200\$	391,700	6000, ditto 1900	125 000—	125 000
30,000,000	100,000	—	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	7,571,450	12000, ditto 1900	245 000—	245 000
20,000,000	100,000	—	200\$	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200\$	48,900	12000, ditto 1900	122 000—	128 000
30,000,000	100,000	—	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	2,185,326	11 1/2% ditto 1898	—	110 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200\$	6,000,000	12\$500, ditto 1900	190 000—	190 000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200\$	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200\$	308,530	10 1/2% ditto 1900	—	110 000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200\$	do do 2nd series.....	200\$	1,414,521	8 1/2% ditto 1899	—	130 000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200\$	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200\$	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	—	130 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200\$	800,000	8\$000, ditto 1900	—	130 000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200\$	Mercantil de Santos.....	200\$	595,000	7500, Jan. 1895	—	130 000
10,584,010	50,000	25,000	200\$	S. Paulo.....	200\$	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—	130 000
				União de S. Paulo.....	200\$	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—	130 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
£ 5,500,000	550,000	all	£ 10	Leopoldina.....	£ 10	51,985\$	2000 Feb. 1900	111\$000—	115\$000
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100\$	—	—	25 000—	25 000
12,000,000	60,000	all	100\$	Macahé e Campos.....	100\$	—	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Mazambinho.....	100\$	65,000	—	—	—
61,000,000	310,000	33,525	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	—	35\$000
—	—	266,475	200\$	Oeste de Minas.....	200\$	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100\$	do do.....	100\$	75	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200\$	Quilombo.....	200\$	—	int. Jan. 92	—	—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200\$	do do.....	200\$	—	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	União Sorocabana-Hauma.....	200\$	1,493,242	6 1/2% June, 92	11 000—	15 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	do do.....	200\$	—	—	2 000—	2 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	União Valenciana.....	200\$	45,710	6\$500, Feb. 86	12 000—	16 000
13,500,000	67,500	all	200\$	Suspensão.....	200\$	—	—	12 000—	16 000
—	—	—	200\$	Tocantins e Araguaya.....	200\$	—	—	4 250—	4 250
—	—	—	200\$	do do.....	200\$	—	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caricac.....	100\$	—	—	—	80\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Carris Urbanos.....	200\$	168,732	—	155\$000—	155\$000
700,000	7,000	all	100\$	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100\$	6,071	1\$500, July 91	—	195 000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	611,488	3 000, May 1900	132 000—	132 000
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200\$	S. Christovão.....	200\$	—	5 000, Jan. 99	130 000—	130 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Villa Isabel.....	200\$	105,890\$	5 1/2% June 99	80 000—	80 000
500,000	5,000	all	100\$	Permanuico.....	100\$	37,499	4 000, Feb. 1900	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima.....	200\$	350,000\$	9000, Jan. 1900	—	300\$000
28,000,000	140,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200\$	—	—	25\$000—	25\$000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Navegacao Costeira.....	200\$	—	10 000, Feb. 1900	—	300 000
675,400	3,377	all	200\$	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200\$	59,598	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200\$	São Paulista.....	200\$	—	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	1,122,086\$	10\$000— Jan. 1900	175\$000—	175\$000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	América Fabril.....	200\$	279,074	7 000, Aug. 96	115 000—	115 000
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	Botafogo (anilagem).....	200\$	10,373	4 000— Feb. 1900	—	250 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Brazil Industrial.....	200\$	150,000	— Jan. 1900	—	105 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Carica.....	200\$	24,047	12 000, ditto 1900	170 000—	170 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Confiança Industrial.....	200\$	20,000	10 000— ditto 1900	160 000—	160 000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200\$	Corcovado.....	200\$	54,035	10 000— Feb. 1900	152 000—	152 000
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	D. Isabel.....	200\$	189,382	30 000— Jan. 1900	—	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Fabril Paulista.....	200\$	200,000	12 000— Feb. 1900	—	185 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Industrial Mineira.....	200\$	92,814	10 000— Feb. 1900	—	185 000
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	Magense.....	200\$	28,277	10 000— Jan. 1900	200 000—	215 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	Manufatura Fluminense de Brazil.....	200\$	144,143	10 000— ditto 1900	170 000—	170 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Petropolisana.....	200\$	21,603	5 000— Mar. 96	130 000—	130 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Progresso Industrial.....	200\$	639,889	12 000— Jan. 1900	175 000—	185 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Rink (Woolens).....	200\$	—	—	170 000—	170 000
450,000	2,250	all	100\$	S. Felix.....	100\$	37,335	4 000— Jan. 1900	102 000—	102 000
300,000	1,500	all	200\$	Santa Luzia.....	200\$	38,394	— ditto 1900	—	150 000
1,400,000	7,000	all	200\$	S. João.....	200\$	—	— ditto 99	—	170 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200\$	75,067	— ditto 1900	—	170 000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200\$	União Fabril.....	200\$	1,314,403	17 1/2%—Aug. 99	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation	
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	300,000\$	1\$000, July 97	—	35\$000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Argos Fluminense.....	200\$	—	25 000, Jan. 1900	355\$000—	370 000
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200\$	Bonança.....	200\$	15,354	15 000, ditto 99	6 000—	6 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Confiança.....	200\$	200,000	3 000, ditto 1900	39 000—	39 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Fidelidade.....	200\$	306,374	7 000, ditto 98	5 000—	5 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	1,000	Garantia.....	1,000	251,000	8 000, ditto 1900	145 000—	145 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	100	Geral.....	100	400,000	2 000, ditto 1900	—	40 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	100	Indemnizadora.....	100	40,000	1 000, ditto 1900	19 000—	40 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Providencia.....	200\$	500,000	3 000, ditto 1900	70 000—	70 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Prosperidade.....	200\$	30,120			

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